4. கவன ஈர்ப்புத் தீர்மானம்.

இலங்கையிலிருந்து வரும் அகதிகளுக்கு புனர்வாழ்வு அளித்தல்

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர் : அடுத்து, கனம் உறுப்பினர் டாக்டர் ஹாண்டே அவர்கள், மாண்புமிகு நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு ஒரு கவன ஈர்ப்புத் தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வருவார்கள்.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Sir, I call the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Finance to a matter of urgent public importance viz. the steps to be taken to rehabilitate the large number of repartriates from Ceylon who are to come regularly from now onwards and the need to get substantial aid from the Centre.

THE HON. THIRU K. A. MATHIALAGAN : Under Sastri-Srimavo Agreement, about 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin with their natural increase are expected to be repatriated to India from Ceylon over a period of 15 years. The mass exodus of repatriates is expected to start from July 1969.

The Government of India have treated the problem of rehabilitation of repatriates as a 'National Problem'. However as the majority of the repatriates to be repatriated originally belonged to this State, the burden of their rehabilitation has fallen on this State. The Government of India have generally agreed to meet the cost of the rehabilitation of the repatriates.

A reception-*cum*-transit camp is being constructed at Mandapam to accommodate 1,000 families of the repatriates at a time. The entire cost is borne by the Government of India.

The following schemes have been taken up or are under formulation for rehabilitation of Ceylon repatriates :—

1. *Tea plantation.*—The Government formulated a scheme for starting a departmental tea plantation in the Nilgiris district over an extent of 3,750 acres at a total cost of about Rupees Five crores, to provide employment to 1,700 families. The Government of India have sanctioned the first phase of the scheme to be implemented over an area of 750 acres and agreed to give a loan of Rs. 93 lakhs for the scheme. A Special Officer in the cadre of Deputy Conservator of Forests has been posted to draw up a Master-plan for taking up the tea plantation in the remaining extent of 3,000 acres.

2. *Rubber Plantation in Kanyakumari district.*—The scheme contemplates expansion of the existing rubber plantation in Kanyakumari district by bringing additional area of 2,000 acres of land under rubber over a period of 5 years. The total cost is estimated to be about Rs. 81 lakhs. This scheme is expected to give employment opportunity to 333 families. This is under examination.

3. *Cinchona Plantation.*—The question of expansion of areas under Government cinchona plantation with a view to absorb Ceylon repatriates is under examination.

4. *Allotment of ten acre developed plots in Nilgiris district.*—The question whether plots of 10 acres of land may be developed in the Nilgiris and allotted to Ceylon repatriates has been taken up.

5. *Coconut Plantation scheme in Ramanathapuram district.*—The Collector of Ramanathapuram has submitted proposal for sanction of a new scheme called the 'coconut colonisation scheme' for the settlement of Burma and Ceylon repatriates. Under this new scheme each repatriate family will be allotted five acres of land with financial assistance of Rs. 6,000 of which Rs. 3,000 will be towards subsistance allowance at Rs. 50 per month for 5 years. About 5,000 acres may be available in Tiruvadanai taluk, ex-estate lands. From the tenth year of planting, the income will be just sufficient to maintain a family. The scheme proposed by the Collector of Ramanathapuram was forwarded to the Government of India and they were requested to sanction the scheme on the following pattern :—

(i) the Government of India may sanction the scheme on 25 per cent loan and 75 per cent grant basis;

(ii) the Government of India may provide the entire funds which may be required for implementing the scheme, to the State Government on the above basis; and

(iii) the loss on account of non-payment of loans, if any, may be borne by the Government of India.

The reply from the Government of India is awaited.

Land colonisation schemes.—A scheme for settling the repatriates in an area of 330 acres of land in Poosimalaikuppam village, North Arcot District at a total cost of Rs. 10,04,850 was forwarded to the Government of India for approval. The scheme contemplates allotment of 5 acres of land per family. The cost of settlement per family works out to Rs. 15,250. The Government of India were requested to sanction financial assistance on the basis of 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan. Decision from the Government of India regarding Possimalaikuppam scheme is awaited. Besides, the Collectors of Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot and Madurai have proposed certain lands for this purpose. The proposals are under examination.

Vegetable gardening and dairy farming schemes.—The Collector of Madurai has submitted proposals for starting dairy farming scheme in Nedumandalam and Sendurai villages of Melur taluk on lands covering an area of 329 acres. The scheme contemplates settlement of 2 units of 164 families under driry farming at a total cost of about 18 lakhs. The proposal has been forwarded to the Government of India for approval and financial assistance. Government of India's reply is awaited.

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Fishing Project.—The Government have formulated a scheme to provide employment opportunities to the repatriates in mechanised fishing projects. The scheme contemplates training of 100 repatriates at a time in two batches of 50 each for a period of 10 months. It is also proposed to supply mechanised boats to trained repatriates at the rate of one 32 footer boat and nylon net to each group of five repatriates. The cost of training and rehabilitation of 100 repatriates is estimated at Rs. 13.95 lakhs. The scheme was forwarded to the Government of India for approval and financial assistance. Government of India's reply is awaited.

Housing and Business Loans and Educational Concessions.—The scheme of financial assistance for construction of houses to the Burma Repatriates in rural and urban areas in this State has been extended to the repatriates from Ceylon.

According to the existing scheme sanctioned for Burma repatriates loans up to Rs. 2,000 are sanctioned in individual cases for starting various petty business. A maximum loan of Rs. 5,000 is also granted to each repatriate who joins to form a partnership firm or co-operative society for the purpose of setting up small industrial units, repairs shops, etc., and other processing trades. These facilities available to Burma Repatriates have been extended to Ceylon repatriates.

Orders have also been issued that the educational concession now available for the Burma repatriates should be made available to the Ceylon repatriates also.

The Government of India have agreed to meet the entire expenditure incurred by State Government on schemes for benefit of Ceylon repatriates.

A Commissioner of Rehabilitation in the rank of Member, Board of Revenue, has been appointed to be in charge of all schemes relating to the rehabilitation of Burma and Ceylon repatriates. The Board of Revenue is formulating various schemes for the rehabilitation of the repatriates.

Everything possible is being done to see that as many schemes as passible are kept ready for implementation when the mass exodus of Ceylon repatriates starts and also to obtain necessary financial assistance from the Centre.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Last time when the Burma repatriates came, we found ourselves in a very difficult position, because we did not forestall certain things which we should have done. So at least this time will this Government take the trouble of finding out the exact amount of money that the Government of India have promised to give for rehabilitation of Ceylon repatriates? Will the Minister tell us the amount of money we have asked for, the amount of money that the Central Government is going to give, whether the State Government officials and the State

Ministry are taken into confidence at each and every stage of the discussion, what the exact liability of the State Government in this matter is, what the exact number of repatriates who have come so far is, and what the number of repatriates who are likely to come in 1969–70 is? Will the Minister tell us all these things or place the exact details on the Table of the House? In addition to all these things, will this Government move the Union Government to persuade the Ceylon Government to allow the repatriates to bring with them a little more money because the repatriates have been there in Ceylon for long?

THE HON. THIRU K. A. MATHIALAGAN: I have already pointed out that most of the expenditure is borne by the Union Government. This expenditure is outside the Plant; it does not come under the Plan. It is a national problem. The Union Government have assured us that they will bear the entire expenditure as and when we send up proposals. Our officers are in contact with the Centre. There is a board for rehabilitation and its meeting takes place periodically. We have been assured that most o tfhe expenditure will be borne by the Union Government.

As regards the hon. Member's suggestion to persuade the Ceylon Government to allow the repatriates to bring in more money, this Government may represent to the Union Government to take necessary steps.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்: அடுத்து, திரு. என். எஸ். வி. சித்தன் அவர்கள் பொதுச் சுகாதார அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்கு சட்டப் பேரவை 41-வது விதியின்கீழ், ஒரு கவன ஈர்ப்புத் தீர்மானம் கொடுத்துள்ளார். மாண்புமிகு உறுப்பினர் அவர்கள் இருப்பிடத்தில் இல்லையாதலால், மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய விளக்கம் அவருக்குத் தனியாக அனுப்பிவைக்கப் படும்.

அடுத்து, 1964–65-ம் ஆண்டில் ஏற்பட்ட அதிகப்படியான செலவினங்களுக்கான மானியக் கோரிக்கைகள் அடங்கிய விவர அறிக்கையை மாண்புமிகு நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பேரவைக்கு அளிப்பார்கள்.

5. 1964-65-ம் ஆண்டில் அதிகப்படி செலவினத்திற்கான மானியக் கோரிக்கைகள் அளித்தல்

மாண்புமிகு திரு. கே. ஏ. மதியழகன்: மாண்புமிகு தலைவர் அவர்களே, 1964-65-ம் ஆண்டில் சில மானியங்களின் கீழ் ஏற்பட்ட செலவினம் அவ்வாண்டிற்கான ஒப்பளிப்பு வழங்கப்பட்ட இறுதி நிதி ஒதுக்கத்திற்கு மேற்பட்டதாகத் தெரியவந்ததால், அம மிகைச் செலவினங்களை ஈடு செய்வதற்கான மானிய விவர அறிக்கையை மன்றத்தின் முன் வைக்க வேண்டி முன் வந்துள் ளேன்.

மு.ப. 10–30

இந்த மிகைச் செலவினங்களை ஆய்வு செய்த 1967-68-ம் ஆண்டிற்கான பொதுக் கணக்குக் குழுவினர் தமிழ்நாடு அரசுக்